

Why carry out this study?

- Fibromyalgia syndrome (FM) is a rheumatic disease characterized by etiopathogenetic and clinical complexity that requires a multidisciplinary approach based on multi-modal therapeutic strategies.
- Palmitoylethanolamide (PEA), a member of the naturally-occurring family of fatty acid amides, is effective in the treatment of chronic pain caused by different etiopathogeneses suggesting activation of non-neuronal cells (mast cells and glia) as a common factor in the various pathological conditions.
- This study aims to investigate whether PEA would provide additional clinical benefit in controlling pain in patients with FM, in multimodal therapy.

What was learned from the study?

- The results from this open-label, non-randomized, non-blinding clinical study suggests that for some patients requiring more than one FM medication, the addition of PEA may be a favorable treatment option.
- Further studies would need to be conducted to evaluate the benefits of combining these treatments in the general FM population.

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